# THE DAILY HERALD.

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Sunday, per year.

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GOEN BUREAU.—Utah Loan & Trust Subscribers removing from one place to another, and desiring papers changed, should always give former as well as present address.

#### METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Office of the Weather Bureau.

Sait Lake City, Utah, Oct. 3, 189.

Maximum remperature, & degrees; minimum temperature, & degrees; mean temperature, 48 degrees, which is 3 degrees below the notmail; accumulated deficiency of temperature since 181 of month, 13 degrees; accumulated deficiency of temperature since Jah. 1, 78 degrees. Total prediction from 6 p.m. 10 6 p.m. 100-10 captured of the communication deficiency of precipitation since 181 of month, 18 inch; accumulated deficiency of precipitation since 181 of month, 18 inch; accumulated excess of precipitation since Jah. 1, 58 inch. Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 3, 188

#### BENEFITS OF THE FAIR.

The opening of the state fair yesterencouraging and creditable to Descret Agricultural and Manufacturing society, which has the enterprise in

From the attendance on the first afternoon it is apparent that the people preciate more than ever the benefits to be derived therefrom. Competitive exlus to farmers, stockmen, horticulturists, educators, artisans of every craft and producers of every kind of wealth. There is a keen rivalry to carry off not so much on account of the premium as the prestige, the reputation it gives the successful aspirant in his chosen field of work. Then it does the people of the north good to see what the peo- aside from the natural interest Ameriple of the south can raise, and vice

### GOLD AND DEPRESSION.

Distress invariably follows the adoption of the gold standard. There are periods of comparative prosperity, but Every panic spell is followed money that has been hoarded many menths is very eager for investment then liberated at last. Lenders make begging for a chance to exercise its Then there are wars which put money into circulation, victories on land or at sea to stimulate confidence. for patriotic enthusiasm is able to n the purse strings of avarice. Gold discoveries are made, famines occur in foreign lands and crops are bounteous at home, and the flow of

But there is always an ebb and genbeyond their depth. If they are we go into a contest we want to wholly absorbed by the rising tide. Na- win.

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

The Cycles Standard says it is all active the control of the proofs and the author in adventure of the proofs and the active of the control of the proofs and the author in adventure of the proofs and the active of the control of the proofs and the active of the proofs and the active of the control of the proofs and the active of the proofs and proofs and the proofs and the

passes and the plague subsides. Money cupation, anyhow, is barder to get than ever. The prices of their produce have fallen as the Senator Wellington, the Republican

but the people are poor.

which controls power here. It is the centralization of power in the hands of a few that works the ruin. The few may thrive, they muy even open up their hearts and give the people a holiday of prosperity, and the government may wax wealthy and powerful as Russia has, but the centralization of power and wealth is not the best for the masses. The system which permits this is not conducive to the advancement of a people. There is nothing to commend it, either in time of prosperity or in time of advercity.

## SIGNAL FOR APPLAUSE.

The mention of Dewey's name in a ercwd is generally the signal for applanse. If the occasion is a public meeting of any kind the response is

As an illustration of this the Boston Address all remittances to HERALD or linerant preacher, was holding emply presented to his hearers the alternative of "salvation or damnationthe King James bible or the Douay

Out in the audience was a citizen of this glorious republic who was somepaying the strictest attention to what the sound of a familiar word, and he yelled: "Hooray for the Dewey bible! The crowd took up the cry, and the exhorter was compelled to suspend fur-

#### INTEREST IN YACHT RACING.

Every American is glad the Columbia ame in first yesterday, even if the race was called off. Every American wants to see the American yacht win the great international race which is to country that is willing to give the Shamrock its due and applaud if it wins in the end. It is a great boat, England was never represented by a than mans the Shamrock.

the old-time interest they used to take taken in these races. On both sides of in such expositions, and that they uptions occupy the time of clubs builders, and hold a place in the conversation of the people from one tournament till the next. There are designs, and trials and experiments by secrecy. Americans have fought to retain the cup and Englishmen have taxed their ingenuity to secure it showing a seriousness of purpose that might grace a more important struggle.

The spirit behind these yacht races, cans and Britons take in sport, is unversa. It spreads before home folks controllable and unconsious strife for and visitors a display that pleases the the mastery of sea power. These are eye and advertises the varied and ex- ambitious nations, and they are natensive resources of the state. It can't tions of traders, given to commercial help but do good and it can't do any- achievements and proud of their prow ess at sea. Even when the United States was weak and Great Britain undisputed mistress of the seas, there were pages of our history that we loved to gloat over and with which our patperiods of comparative prosperity, out taunting the British Our greatest rival Mr. A. L. Lomax gave a theatre the gradual trend of values is down- in trade is Great British. Her seat of party, followed by a supper, last eventaunting the British. Our greatest rival ward, and the tightening of monopoly's government is on an island. Ships are ingessential to her trade. She is necessarily a sea power. She is always look. New York. by an interval of prosperity, for the ing for outlets for an overflowing population. The United States has no inducements like necessity. But the Yankee is willing to compete just for easy terms, creditors are ingenious in the fun of the thing. He is building the inducements they offer, capital goes up his navy, reaching out for trade and trying to beat old England in all her chosen fields. The spirit behind the vacht race as

portrayed in Allan Cunningham's lines:

A wer sheet and a flowing sea,
A wind that follows fast,
And sliks the white and rusting sail,
And bends the gallant mast,
And bends the gallant mast, my boys,
While like the eagle free,
Away the good ship files, and leaves
Old England on the lea.

Whatever we undertake we want to erally an undertow. People are drawn do, if it's fair and square. And when-

value of money increased. Hard as leader in Maryland, has repudiated the their lot was before, the outlook is "imperialism of the national adminishopeless now. The government is rich, tration, denounced the corruption of the party machine in his state, declined In Russia those who manipulate the finances are the men at the head of affinences are the men at the head of affiners. The Wall street of Russia is the lican defeat in the coming state election. He says that the affitude of the controls wealth there. It is wealth administration in its persecution of the fellows still owned it all.

Schley has forfeited whatever respect Kinley, and that it isn't much use to attempt to win with such a crowd at the head of affairs.

The New Orleans cotton flurry is explained. There was no conspiracy as crossed at New York and the ticker gulf was making more dots and dashes than the operator at Liverpool intended. Thus do men and their mil-

So far this year the educational institutions of the United States have received money donations amounting to the enormous total of \$24,385,000. And the most of it has been donated to universities by men who never had, but always appreciated, university training

Callister is anxious for the Repubficans to make their city campaign on traditional aversion of Democracy for water will not avail them here. Demo erats will welcome the issue, and the Republican ticket to a watery grave.

It seems that the Boers are not only prepared for a stubborn war, but they are anxious for it and aggravating in their behavior towards the British. So the war is over the survivors will probably have more sense.

for the presidency will begin to waste away for the want of proper nourishnent. The admiral doesn't want to be Politicians would better keep out of the zone of his fire.

When those empty-handed highway men who held up an Ouray stage learn be finished during the next ten days, that they overlooked \$12,000 in gold they ought to be willing to do hard labor for the state of Colorado the balance of their lives. An argument used against one of the

> alty nomination is that, if elected, every ordinance he approves might be regarded as Lynch law, There is no denying the courage of Great Britain. She has placed an order with the Chicago meat packers for

Republican candidates for the mayor-

# supplies for the Transvaal army of in-SOCIETY NOTES.

yesterday at the Alta club. The table was arranged in the private dining room and prettily decorated with sweet peas and carnations. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Fenton, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Tripp, Miss Robinson of Mon-treal, Mrs. Alma Katz, Miss Josephine Katz and Mr. D. E. Burley.

Mrs. Edward Stewart Ferry will give tea Friday afternoon from 4 until 6 n honor of Mrs. Boise and Miss Zieg-

At the annual business meeting of St. Mark's Guild, held yesterday, the following officers were elected: Mrs. F. L. Oswald, president: Mrs. J. A. Oglesby, vice president: Mrs. W. H. Bird, treasurer: Mrs. Mathis, secretary.

A meeting of the Woman's Whist club A meeting of the Woman's Whist club was called for yesterday afternoon for the purpose of permanent organization. The Sait Lake Whist club has extended an invitation to the ladies to join that club with the privilege of using the club rooms. As only five members responded to yesterday's call the meeting was adjourned until Saturday at 2:30 p. m., when it is hoped the old members will be present.

# AMUSEMENTS.

Both of the theatres drew good houses

Captain E. Ross Smith of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth lucture volunteers, who, it is said, had the Catinction of helig the youngest captain in the United States service during the Spanish-American war, has again been honored with a captainey in the United States service. He was only if years old when he took his company to the field. He is the only son of Captain S. M. Smith, a veteran of the civil war, and his home is in Washington, Ind.

#### A Doubter. (Indianapolis Journal.)

... THE HERALD'S ...

# Home Study Circle.

(Copyright, 1800, by Seymour Eaton.) Directed by Prof. Seymour Eaton. \*

IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

XII. EARTHQUAKES. BY WILLIAM J. HOPKINS, S. B.

The earth beneath us, which we The earth beneath us, which we are accustomed to regard as naturally firm and stable. Is in reality in a state of continual vibration. Some of these motions, it is true, are so exceedingly slow and of such a gentle character that records of past ages are needed to detect them. Others are so slight and faint that no impression is made on our imperfect senses, which note only those shocks of exceptional magnitude and violence. The footfails of an animal or the blows of falling raindrops may produce jars of the earth which can be detected by sensitive instruments, while the passage of a railroad train or even of a street car may shake the house, the passage of a railroad train or even of a street car may shake the house, and such a catastrophe as the recent magazine explosion at Toulon would produce upon the adjacent country the effects of a moderate carthquake. These tremblings, of all degrees of violence, are so continuous that some investigations on the disturbance of gravity by the moon, undertaken some years ago, had to be given up. The earth vibrations overpowered the effects to be examined.

amined.

Of the slow and gentie movements of the earth -eferred to there are several. The continents are, in general, rising at a very slow rate, just about sufficient to make up for the wear of the land by the weather. Such an exceedingly slow motion as this can be detected only by referring to geological records, but there are other movements of a similar nature which, although very slow when reckoned by human standards, are seologically rapid. Parts of the eastern shore of Nouth America appear to be now sinking at the rate of a foot or so in a century, while on other shores an uplifting is observable. Some coasts have within historic times made two or three oscillations of this character. The best known example is in the bay of Naples, where the land has sunk twenty feet or more, risen again by about the same amount, and is now again sinking at the rate of an inch or more a year, all since the beginning of the Christian era.

The imposition of a great glacial sheet of ice causes a sinking of the land, followed by a corresponding rise when the ice melts away. The unknown antarctle continent, under its burden of a sheet of fee whose thickness is measured in miles, must be decressed by that burden many feet below the level it would assume if that ice were removed. Slight changes occur also, much more rapid but yet too gentle to be perceived except by the most delicate instruments. These swayings may complete their cycle in a few seconds or a few hours, and are perhaps due to

Mrs. N. W. Clayton will return Sun-lay from New York.

Mrs. Will Clawson left yesterday for the strong for the atmos-phere. These swayings may complete their cycle in a few seconds or a few hours, and are perhaps due to changes in the weight of the atmos-phere. These swayings may complete their cycle in a few seconds or a few hours, and are perhaps due to changes in the weight of the atmos-phere. These swayings may complete their cycle in a few seconds or a few hours, and are perhaps due to changes in the weight of the atmos-phere. These swayings may complete their cycle in a few seconds or a few hours, and are perhaps due to changes in the weight of the atmos-phere. These swayings may complete their cycle in a few seconds or a few hours, and are perhaps due to changes in the weight of the atmos-phere. They have been called pulsa-tions.

phere. They have been called pulsations.

In addition to these slow and gentle
oscillations there are continual slight
jarrings or tremblings of the earth,
varying in frequency, from time to
time. These can be detected only by
such delicate instruments as the microphone or the seismograph, which is
an instrument designed to show by the
records of pendulumlike oscillations the
degree of violence and the direction of
earth movements. These tremors of the
earth differ in no respect, except in
violence, from earthquakes. They are
most marked in registate subject to
ourthquake shocks and prost noticeable
and continuous just before violent
shocks.

Characteristics of Earthquakes.

Characteristics of Earthquakes.

Characteristics of Earthquakes.

Strictly speaking, the term "earthquake" might be applied to any trembling or vibratory movement of the earth. It's customary, however, to apply the name to those shocks only which are severe enough to force themselves upon our attention, ranging in violence from the gentle shaking which not everyone notices to the shock which destroys cities in a moment, with thousands of human lives.

The shock of the earthquake consists in the passage of a wave of pressure through the solid ground, just as a wave travels in water. Any sudden movement or concussion in the body of the earth's crust would be the source of one or more such waves. Rocks are somewhat elastic, some of them greating so, although they differ much in this restreet according to their structure

below the earth's surface. In a comparatively superficial portion of the solid crust of the earth. Elaborate studies of earthquake phenomera have been in progress for some years in Japan, where shocks are frequent and where the method just described does not seem to notly, possibly because of the defection of the lines of travel of the waves by peculiarlies in the geological formation.

The characteristic to and fro or un and down motion of an earthquake shock is too well known to need moto than mention. A motion of the same

of an inch in extent would constitute a of an inch in extent would constitute a severe earthquake, while in those of most extreme violence the motion is probably less than a foot. It is the audenness of the shake which breaks buildings from their foundations, cracks their walls and causes the great fissures sometimes seen in the ground. These fissures in the ground vary in width from narrow cracks, like those caused by the haking of the carth by the sun's heat, to great rents two feet or more wide, and traceable for many miles. Such rents in the ground have been produced in peculiar cases, run-

become the channels of streams and be worn by the action of the water into ravines and valleys. A violent shock will shake loose rocks and earth from mountain sides and overturn unstable fragments left by the wearing of the weather. The existence of such monuments as pinnacled ral bridges, is therefore an evidence that the region in which they occur has been for many thousands of years exempt from severe shocks. Springs are temporarily disturbed, their flow being either diminished or increased, and the waters sometimes muddy or hot. Occasionally, too, nearly circular, below casionally, too, nearly circular holes open in the ground and fill with water, it is supposed that these are due to the collapse of underground caverns or

waterways.

In rare instances a violent earthquake has been coincident with a considerable permanent change in level of
the land, the change in level probably
being the cause of the shock. This was
the case in the cartifquake of 1822 in
South America, when the coast of Chile
for a long distance was raised three
or four feet. In other cases, notably in
a comparatively recent case associated
with a violent volcanic cruption, nearly
the whole of large islands in Astatic
waters sunk beneath the sea with
thousands of the inhabitants.

Causes of Farthquakes.

Causes of Earthquakes.

While the phenomena and the super-ficial effects of earthquakes are very evident to us, the causes which produce these shocks are necessarily hidden and can only be inferred or guessed. In general, however, it may be said that they are due to the gradual cooling of the carth. As the earth's substance they are due to the gradual cooling of the earth. As the earth's substance cools it contracts and its diameter very allowly but surely becomes less. The outermost portions which make up what is generally called the crust have already gone through this process so far that the crust cannot keep up in contraction with the inner portions. The solid crust is therefore constantly pull-ed down by its own weight upon the continually lessening interior. As it is too large for the interior and does not fit, it must form wrinkles or corruga-

too large for the interior and does not fit, it must form wrinkles or corrugations. The larger wrinkles make up the continents and ocean beds, and the smaller ones constitute mountain chains and the smaller inequalities of the land. This continent building and mountain-building process has been going on since the world began and had any solid crust at all, is going on now and will continue to go on so long as any contraction takes place.

The smaller wrinkles forming ranges of mountains or hills do not grow with uch uniformity and sometimes not so gently. A range of mountains which has been growing for ages may from change in conditious in the interior cease to grow. It may grow slowly and gently, or this slow growth may be interrupted by short periods of rest, during which the recks partially withduring which the rocks partially with-stand the pressure upon them, followed by a sudden yielding when the pressure increases beyond the limit of clasticity of the rocks. In this giving way of the rocks to form the commaratively sharp folds of mountains the outer portions must slip on the inner portions, and rupture of the rocks must occur before such slipping can take place. Every break in the rocks, whether large or small, must give rise to an earthquake of some degree of violence, and the

struction" have suffered much less than might reasonably have been ex-The Great Lisbon Earthquake,

The most disastrous earthquake of hich we have record was that of Lis-The most disastrous earthquake of which we have record was that of Lisbon in 1552, and it may be of interest to give a few extracts from the account of an eye witness. The account was probably written by a merchant was probably written by a merchant was published by Charies Davy in 1557. "It was on the morning of this fatal day (Nov. I. 1755), between the hours of 9 and 19, that I was set down in my department, just finishing a letter, when the papers and table I was writing on began to tremble with a gentle motion, which rather surprised me, as I could not perceive a breath of wind stirring. Whilst I was reflecting with myself what this could be owing to but without having the least apprehension of the real cause, the whole house began to shake from the very foundation, which at first I imputed to the rattling of several coaches in the main street; but on hearkening more attentively, I was soon undeceived, as I found it was owing to a strange, frightful kind of noise under ground, resembling the hollow distant rumbling of thunder. All this passed in less than a minute. "" In a moment I was roused

of thunder. All this passes and a minute.

In a moment I was roused from my dream, being instantly stunned with a most horrid drash, as if every edifice in the city had tumbled down at once. The house I was in shook with such violence that the upper walls immediately fell and the walls continued rocking to and from the trightfulest manner, opening in several places. To add to this several places. several places. \* \* \* To add t terrifying scene, the sky in a m became so gloomy that I could not distinguish no particular object.

"In the midst of our devotions (on the river bank) the second great shock came on, little less violent than the first. " " You may judge of the force of this shock when I inform you it was so violent that I cavid accarre keep on my knees. " " Upon this, turning my eyes toward the river, which in that place is near four miles broad, I could perceive it heaving and swelling in the most unaccountable manner, as no wind was stirring. In an instant there appeared at some small distance, a large body of water, rising as it were like a mountain. It came on foaming and roaring, and rushed toward the shore with such impetitosity that we sall immediately ran for our lives as fast as possible; many were actually swept away, and the rest above their waist in water at a good distance from the banks. "One (master of a vessel) informed me that when the second shock came on, he could perceive the whole city waying backward and forward, like the sea when the wind first begins to rise; that the agitation of the earth was so great even under the river, that it threw up his large anchor from the mooring, which swam, as he termed it, on the surface of the water; that fundiately upon this extraordinary concussion, the river rose at once gear twenty feet, and in a moment subsided; at which instant he saw the quay, with the whole concourse of people upon it, sink down, and at the same time every one of the boats and vessels that were near it were drawn into the cavity, which he supposed instantly closed upon them, inaspuch as not the least sign of a wreek was ever seen afterward.

A third violent shock followed the first two and the river continued alterward.

A third violent shock followed the first two and the river continued alterward. "In the midst of our devotions (on

third violent shock followed the of the city, which was almost com-pletely destroyed, with about 60,000 of

its innabitants

"With regard to the buildings, it was
observed that the solidest in general
fell the first. Every parish church,
convent, numery, palace and public
edifice, with an infinite number of private houses, were either thrown down
or so miserably shattered that it was
rendered dangerous to pass by them."

WILLIAM J. HOPKINS,
Drexel Institute. Drexel Institute.

Note .- An examination upon this ourse as a basis for the granting o nenday, Oct. 11.

Upon What It Depends.

(Chicago Post.) "How long does it ordinarily take a girl learn to swim?"
"It depends upon her teacher."
"Her teacher's proncioncy?"
"No; her teacher's sex."

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NEXT ATTRACTION, Beginning Monday next, the Salt Lake Opera Company in "Madelaine, or the Magic Kiss." Popular prices.

New Grand Theatre. M. E. MULVEY, Mgr. Packed to the Doors Again Last Night! You all want to see Brown, he is very

Matinee Today at 2:15.

Tonight at 8:15.

funny.



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From Ogden, Bette, San Franciaco and intermediate points, 7:50 p.m.
Depart.
For Orden, Omaha, Chrongo, For Ogden, Omana, Chicago, Denver, Kannas City and St. Denver, Ransas City and S. 100 a.m. For Tivitic, Mercur and intermediate points

"For Gardeni Reach, Toosis and Telliam, For Ogden, Brigham, Logan, Preston and Intermediate points."

Preston and intermediate points 1.00 a.m. For Ogden. Butte. Helena. Portiginal and and San Francisco. 1.00 a.m. For Preva. Sampete. Fifford and intermediate points 1.00 p.m. For Ogden. Benver. Kanesa City. Omaha. St. Louiz. Calcago and San Francisco. 1.00 p.m. For Ogden. Butte and intermediate points 1.50 p.m. 1.50

\*Trains south of Juab do not run Sun-cays.

\*\*Daily creept Sunday.

\*\*Daily creept Sunday.

Ticket Office, Masonic Block, No. 100 West
Ticket Office, Masonic Block, No. 100 West
W. H. BANCHOFT, Vice President and
General Manager.
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Ticket Agent.



Current Time Table.

\$:00 a.m.

points No. 8-For Eureka, Payson, He-ber, Provo and intermediate points
No. 3-For Ogden and west. P.06 p.m.
No. 1-For Ogden and west. 945 a.m.
No. 42-For Park City. 845 a.m.
No. 5-For Ogden, intermediate 12.20 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY. No. 1-From Provo, Grand Junc-tion and the east. No. 3-From Provo, Grand Junc-tion and the east. 8:55 p.m.

Hon and the east.

No. 5- From Provo, Heber, Bing-ham, Eureka, Beiknap, Manti and intermediate points.

S. 5- From Orden and the west. 3- 29 a.m. No. 4- From Orden and the west. 7- 55 p.m. No. 16- From Orden and the west. 7- 55 p.m. No. 16- From Orden and intermediate points.

No. 7- From Eureka, Payson.

Heber, Provo and Intermediate points.

10-99 a. m.

No. 41 From Park City ...... 845 p.: Perfect Dining Car Service. Ticket Office, 101 West Second South,



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ers brighter, cleaner or of more modern design.

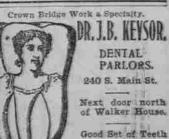
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